

VOL. 2. NO. 433.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1896—EIGHT PAGES.

ONE CENT.

FINANCES OF THE NATION

Secretary Carlisle's Annual Report Submitted to Congress.

REVIEW OF CURRENCY ISSUE

Only Certain Way to Remove It From Party Politics Is to Cancel Legal Tender—Renews Recommendation for Authority to Issue Bonds.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was transmitted to Congress today, deals extensively and in detail with the financial situation. Mr. Carlisle summarizes the condition of the Treasury, and after reviewing his former recommendations for early and effective legislation to provide for the retirement of Treasury notes, goes on to say:

"The maintenance of a policy which necessarily impairs the government's credit by the burden of furnishing gold at the public expense to all who may demand it for use or hoarding at home, or for export to other countries, cannot be justified upon any ground of expediency or sound financial principle, and even if the periodical and frequently recurring demands for gold did not weaken the foundations of our entire currency system, thus impairing confidence and depressing business, it would nevertheless be the duty of all who are charged with any degree of responsibility for the adoption of proper financial methods to insist upon the reformation of our laws on this subject at the earliest possible date. The issue and redemption of circulating notes is not a proper function of the Treasury Department, or of any other department of the government.

"While the government has power to borrow money, it is not its duty to issue public obligations merely for the purpose of providing a paper currency for the use in the transaction of business, nor has it the constitutional power, in my opinion, to make its promises legal tender in the payment of private debts. Such a policy, even if sanctioned by the Constitution, instead of imparting strength and stability to our currency system, seriously endangers it by the introduction of political and partisan considerations into the management of a subject which ought to be regulated entirely by the business interests of the people, and by the laws of trade and the principles which control honest commercial intercourse.

THE ONE WAY.

The Secretary refers to the peril in which the entire financial system has been placed by the constant agitation of the currency question, and adds:

"There is but one absolutely certain way to remove this delicate and dangerous question from our party politics, and that is to retire and cancel the notes. All attempts to hoard them permanently by the government must fail, for the obvious reason that our people will not consent to be taxed merely for the purpose of accumulating and holding a large and useless surplus in the Treasury. Besides, the notes must be withdrawn from circulation in order to be of any value, and when withdrawn from circulation it would be far more advantageous to the public to cancel them than to keep them on hand as a constant temptation to indulge in unnecessary and extravagant expenditures.

"We must not be deluded into a feeling of security by the fact that there has been a suspension of gold withdrawals during the past few months and a large accession to our stock of gold abroad during the same time," says the Secretary.

He points out that there is no sufficient reason to believe that this condition of affairs will be permanent if our existing system is maintained, and, continuing, he says:

"Fluctuations in the rates of exchange are produced by causes beyond the control of official power, and one of the misfortunes of our present situation is that whenever these rates reach a point at which it becomes expedient to export gold, the government is compelled to furnish the gold or to maintain the standard of value established by law; in fact, the abandonment of that standard, and the loss of the practical recognition of silver as the basis of our monetary system, would not render the government from the obligation to procure gold by the issue of bonds, or otherwise, for the redemption of its notes. Until the notes are permanently retired, or the obligation to redeem in coin is wholly repudiated, a large reserve must be provided, and this reserve, whether it consists of gold or silver, being subject to the demands of all who desire to exchange notes for coin, must be replenished from time to time by such means as the government is able to command. No system of coinage which can be devised will furnish the government with either gold or silver, unless it pays for it with means already collected by taxation, or by contracting an indebtedness to be paid by the people in the future.

MISTAKE IN THE NOTES.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the retirement and cancellation of United States notes of both classes, under such reasonable limitations and restrictions as to time and methods as Congress may see proper to prescribe, or as a prudent Secretary of the Treasury would adopt in the exercise of his official discretion, would not result, either permanently or temporarily, in an injurious contraction of the currency. No government, however despotic, can prescribe the exact amount of currency its people shall use in the transaction of their business, and every attempt to regulate the subject by arbitrary rules in the form of legislation or otherwise is a departure from true economic principles.

"The people, if left free to conduct their business affairs in their own way, will always decide for themselves how much money they need, and, unless prevented by artificial obstructions, the necessary amount will always be supplied either from their own resources at home or through exchange abroad. The volume of business transacted determines the amount of money and credit required, and whether the volume of business demands an additional supply of money or an extension of credit, the demand will certainly be complied with, provided the laws do not interfere to prevent it. As rapidly as our notes are redeemed and canceled, gold or a currency as good as gold, will take their place in the circulation, if the interests of the country require it.

"With a liberal commercial policy, promoting the profitable introduction of our own products into the markets of other countries, and a sound currency system, promising safe investments for foreign capital in our domestic industries, we may confidently rely upon the operation of the natural laws of trade and finance for an abundant supply of good money to trans-

TOWN SACKED BY FIRE.

Radford, Va., Suffers Severe Losses. Toledo Newspaper Offices Gutted.

A special from Radford, Va., says that that city suffered from a disastrous conflagration early yesterday morning, the damage amounting to about \$100,000.

Thirty-five houses were consumed. The heaviest losses were the business houses. The insurance will not cover one-tenth of the losses. The fire broke out in Noel's grocery store, but its origin is unknown.

Toledo, O., Dec. 21.—The Bee job rooms were gutted by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at \$50,000 on stock and machinery and \$10,000 on building.

The building next door, occupied by the Toledo Commercial and the Toledo Express, was slightly damaged. Hadley & Falsinger are the proprietors of the job room.

ARCOLA THEIR NEW LEADER

Cuban Chief Who Has Alarmed Havana Military Circles.

Has Defeated the Spaniards Twice in the Last Week—Gomez Swears an Oath.

New York, Dec. 21.—A special from Key West, Fla., says:

Passengers last night from Havana report that Havana military circles are agitated over the reports coming from Matanzas province of the doings of an insurgent guerrilla leader, Arcola. He has defeated two Spanish columns with considerable loss to them and has captured three towns held by Spanish garrisons.

He captured two convoys of trains near La Perla last week and took 100 prisoners all of whom, save one, a Cuban, were released. He was summarily executed, Capt. Arcola saying, so it is reported, that it was hard enough to fight the Spanish without having Cubans turn against them. In the towns of Madruga, Limones, and St. Nicholas the Spanish garrisons are fairly besieged inside their lines of sentinels, the insurgents picking off all who venture outside.

An insurgent band of 200 was dispersed by Major Oro, of Spanish columns, Saturday, the insurgent losing the leader and ten soldiers, while the Spanish lost a lieutenant and fifteen soldiers killed and wounded.

Gomez is reported as advancing westward, but being hampered by his artillery and supplies, his progress is slow. It is reported also that the old Cuban general was terribly cut up on learning of the tragic death of his beloved son, and that he has sworn a terrible oath to make Spain suffer for it. He believes Maceo and Francisco were deceived to their death by Spanish treachery.

It is rumored that trouble of some kind has been reported from the east side of the trocha. Though all information is refused, it is well known that soldiers on the trocha have sent in complaints to the captain general to their detriment, and he has ordered an investigation.

At one place over 100 soldiers deserted to the insurgents, as they claimed they were dying of lack of food and of lack of clothing and shelter. Another trouble of this kind has just occurred on the trocha, near the edge of the swamp, and Weyler is greatly incensed over it.

Gen. Rivera is moving his forces, and several light engagements have been reported in the neighborhood of Arsenia and near of at the foothills. One of Rivera's strongholds was attacked Saturday at daybreak by a large column of Spanish troops, and but for Capt. Lynn's efforts with his formidable dynamite gun they would have been captured. As it was, they fought for several hours, but the deadly character of dynamite bursting among the thickly crowded ranks of the troops terrified even the boldest, and the Spaniards retreated in dismay. It is said that the loss of the Spanish was over 200.

Several Senators, who had been unable to hear what he had said, asked Mr. Cameron to repeat his statement, and when it was repeated tacit acquiescence was expressed.

Mr. Morgan, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted an additional report on the Cuban question, signed by himself and Mr. Mills. He said that they fully concurred in the report of the committee, but they gave some additional facts which they thought important.

Mr. Frye to Mr. Morgan—Ask that the additional report be printed with the other. Mr. Morgan—I make that request.

It was so ordered.

Mr. Hill asked Mr. Cameron whether, in the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, or in the additional report, submitted by Mr. Morgan, there is any discussion of the constitutional power of Congress to pass such a joint resolution as had been reported; or whether the reports were simply confined to the propriety of the action taken.

Mr. Cameron replied in the negative, so far as the constitutional report was concerned.

TO PREPOSTEROUS TO DISCUSS.

Mr. Morgan also replied in the negative, remarking that the calling in question of the right of Congress in the matter had been considered simply too preposterous for discussion.

"And that is the reason," Mr. Hill said, in a sarcastic tone and manner, "why the question is not discussed."

"And a very good reason it is," Mr. Morgan rejoined.

"That may be satisfactory to the Senator from Alabama," said Mr. Hill, "but I simply desire information. I understand from the Senator from Pennsylvania that the committee report does not discuss the question. That is all I desired to ascertain for the present."

Mr. Vest offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the President is not vested by the Constitution with exclusive power to determine when the independence of a foreign people struggling to establish a government for themselves, shall be recognized by the United States, but this power is vested in Congress and the President, to be exercised in conformity with section 7, article I, in the Constitution."

REFERENCE TO OLNEY.

He confessed that the statement "on the part of a certain eminent friend" that a joint resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba, could not affect the Chief Executive's action, was a statement that he had made in an interview in the public press, is the first time he had known

of it.

No Pardon for Rosa McKane.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Gov. Morton has refused to extend clemency to John Y. McKane, a delinquent of McKane's friends called upon the governor today, and this decision of the executive was announced by him.

Watch for a town. Congress Heights.



WEST RAISES THE ISSUE

Offers a Resolution Defining the Powers of Congress.

CUBAN RESOLUTION TABLED

The Cameron Report Will Not Come Up Until After the Holiday recess—Skirmish Between Hill and Morgan—Mr. Bacon's Anti-Olney Resolution—Few Spectators.

The general anticipation of an exciting scene in the Senate chamber over the Cameron resolution, recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba, and particularly over the debate on the subject of the United States, which was held by the Secretary of State, had not the effect of bringing a large crowd into the gallery this morning.

There was no more than a fair ordinary attendance of spectators, and there was not a single example of the diplomatic gallery. Even the Chaplain's opening prayer had no more immediate allusion to the matter than an aspiration for "peace on earth and good will to men."

The attendance of Senators was, however, quite large, including Senators Sherman, Davis and Cameron, on the Republican side, and Senators Gray, Hill and Voorhees, on the Democratic side.

Soon after the opening of the proceedings, and while routine matters were being disposed of, Baron Von Hengemuehl, of the Austrian legation, and half a dozen ladies took seats in the diplomatic gallery.

CAMERON MOVED TO TABLE.

At 12:20 p. m. Mr. Cameron arose and in inaudible tones said that he was instructed by the Committee on Foreign Relations to report joint resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba with a written report thereon. He moved that the resolution and report be laid on the table and printed, and said that the resolution would not be called up until after the holidays.

Several Senators, who had been unable to hear what he had said, asked Mr. Cameron to repeat his statement, and when it was repeated tacit acquiescence was expressed.

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SPAIN'S WAR PLANS READY

She Is Hurriedly Preparing for Trouble With This Country.

ACTIVITY IN ALL CIRCLES

Home Docks Are Crowded With Men Rushing Work on Ships—The Best Plans of Attack Being Discussed by the Military—Papers Say the Senate Is Joking.

Madrid, Dec. 21.—The Correspondencia is authority for the statement that naval and military plans, to be carried out in the event of war between Spain and the United States, have already been formed and approved by Admiral Beranger and Gen. Azconaga, respectively, ministers of marine and war.

The policy of Spain, according to this statement, will be to act upon the defensive in Cuba, but to be in readiness to take the offensive if the forces of the United States should attempt to make a landing upon the island.

The home dockyards have become the scenes of the greatest activity and hundreds of additional men have been employed in each yard to carry out the orders of Admiral Beranger to expedite work upon the warships and transports which are being repaired and got in readiness for service.

HURRYING EVERYTHING.

The minister of marine has also telegraphed to the Comodoro Francisco Forgas et Chantiers requiring that company to carry out the special orders placed with the concern with the least possible delay and has received a reply that everything will be hurried along as speedily as the facilities of the company will admit.

The Spanish cruiser, Vireo, will be ready to sail by January 1, when she will proceed under sealed orders. It is understood that she is destined for Cuban waters.

The Herald announces that the ministry of war is preparing a pamphlet for distribution to the officers of the army and the navy as well, which will contain topographic maps of the United States, copies of the situation and condition of the American fortresses and military organization, the facilities afforded by the American railways, their availability for military purposes, etc.

BEST MOLES OF ATTACK.

The pamphlet will also contain suggestions as to the best modes of attack upon the vulnerable points of the American coast and interior, and directions as to the methods to be employed to effect the best results in making reprisals upon the commercial ports of the United States.

The opinions upon the situation as expressed by the newspapers of Madrid and other Spanish cities this morning abound with violent denunciations of the attitude of the United States government, but agree that the United States Senators ought not to be taken too seriously.

A cabinet council will be held tomorrow which will be devoted exclusively to consideration of the international situation.

Shot Wife and Father-in-Law.

Fort Scott, Kansas, Dec. 21.—George Bryant, an employee of the Missouri Pacific shops here, last evening shot and probably fatally wounded his wife and father-in-law, W. B. Reno, a prominent oil dealer. Bryant and his wife have been separated a month. The method he murdered his wife, and has not been captured. The affair happened near the Methodist church, and caused great excitement.

Caught in the Hold and Drowned.

London, Dec. 21.—The British steamer Orontea, previously reported as having careened and filled with water while coaling in the Thames at Tilbury, twenty miles below London, has been floated and docked. Four men who were working in the steamer at the time of the accident were caught in the hold by the rush of water and drowned.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Brooklyn, Dec. 21.—The Rev. Charles Theodore West, first assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, died at St. Peter's Hospital, where he had been ill with neuritis for three weeks past. Mr. West was forty-eight years of age and a native of Germany. He was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1869. He came to Plymouth Church ten years ago.

Ivy Institute Business College, 8th and K. None better \$25 a year, day or night.

Watch for a town. Congress Heights.

LAURADA HELD BACK.

Former Filibuster Will Not Be Sent to Valencia.

Baltimore, Dec. 21.—The steamship Laurada, which was chartered by a Baltimore firm to load fruit at Messina and Palermo, Italy, and at Valencia, Spain, will not touch at the latter place because of her record as a filibuster.

The feeling among the Spanish was so pronounced that no fruit could be brought in Valencia to be placed on board the Laurada, and the stevedores declared they would not load the steamer, even if a cargo could be secured.

Then, too, it was reported that the appearance of the Laurada in a Spanish port would inevitably be followed by trouble, and the charterers, J. H. Seward & Co., decided to send the steamer back to Messina to complete her cargo. She will sail from there to Baltimore.

MILLER SIDES WITH OLNEY

Harrison's Attorney General on Recognition of Cuban Republic.

Shows Supreme Court Has Held That President Has Sole Right to Determine That Question.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 21.—W. H. H. Miller, Mr. Olney's predecessor in the office of Attorney General of the United States, upholds the latter in his contention on the question of the recognition of Cuban independence, and cites a decision by the circuit and supreme courts of the United States in support of his view. He says:

"In the case of Williams vs. the Suffolk Insurance Company (13 Sumner, 272) the right of recovery upon an insurance contract turned upon the question whether the sovereignty of Buenos Ayres extended over the Falkland Islands. Mr. Justice Story, who decided the case at circuit, said:

"It is very clear that it belongs exclusively to the executive department of our government to recognize from time to time any new governments which may arise in political revolutions in the world, and until such new governments are so recognized they cannot be admitted by courts of justice to have or to exercise the common rights of sovereignty."

"The case being carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Justice McLean, speaking for the court, said: 'Can there be any doubt that when the executive branch of the government, which is charged with our foreign relations, shall, in its correspondence with a foreign nation, assume a fact in regard to the sovereignty of any island or country, it is conclusive on the judicial department? And in this view it is not material to inquire whether the executive be right or wrong. It is enough to know that in the exercise of his constitutional functions he has decided the question.' (Peters' Reports, 415.)"

CAPT. LEMON'S REMAINS.

On Their Way to Washington—Expected to Depart by Veterans.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 21.—The remains of the late Capt. George Lemon of Washington, D. C., were escorted to the Santa Fe depot yesterday by the members of the Heintzelman Post, No. 133, G. A. R.

After the veterans had paid their last respects to their departed comrade, the body was turned over to Capt. Lemon's private secretary, who took it to Washington over the Sunset route.

The family received scores of telegrams of condolence yesterday from veterans in all parts of the Union.

W. J. BRYAN IN CHICAGO.

Cheered by a Crowd When Leaving the Railway Station.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—William J. Bryan arrived in this city over the Northwestern Road this morning. He was met at the station by a large number of his friends and admirers. Cheers were given as the silver cloud, with its party of carriage and were driven to their hotel.

Mr. Bryan comes to Chicago to confer with the publishers of his book, and his visit has no political significance whatever. He will remain in the city one day, and then continue his trip to Atlanta, Ga., where he is to lecture next Thursday evening.

SENATOR WARREN'S CONDITION.

Physicians Now Express Hope for His Recovery.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Senator Francis E. Warren, who was operated upon at the Auditorium Annex last Friday for appendicitis, is still in a dangerous condition.

The physicians, however, express hope of his recovery, and say that he will have passed the critical point within another day.

He suffered greatly yesterday, but his condition is said not to have become more serious.

Embezzler Returns and Surrenders.

Louisville, Dec. 21.—J. J. Becker, who fled the city four months ago, to escape trial on the charge of embezzling funds of the German-American Title Company, of which he was president, returned to the city this morning and surrendered. The title company failed for several hundred thousand dollars, and it was found to be a perfect wreck. Becker having issued thousands of dollars' worth of bonds on property that had not been paid for.

Will Push the Contest.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 21.—The Republican State campaign committee announces that it will push the contest against W. B. Smith, the Bryan elector, notwithstanding the withdrawal by the silver Democrats of the contest against the Republican electors.

Two Bad Men Captured.

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 21.—Thomas Bird and Charles Turner, colored, who are wanted at Hagerstown, Md., for a murderous assault on Harry McCoy, were captured yesterday last evening. They were locked up to await the action of the Maryland authorities.

Iron Coal on Fire.

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 21.—The iron coal in the Tamarack, at Dollar Bay, is on fire from spontaneous combustion. Fifty-six thousand tons are stored there. How much coal will be destroyed cannot be estimated.

Hardware Men to Meet.

An adjourned meeting of towns will be held this evening at 7:30 at 923 F Street northwest for the election of officers and otherwise completing a permanent organization of the citizens of that State residing in the District of Columbia.

Flooring, \$1.50 for 100 Feet.

Kills-dried heart, one width, one length. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave.

Continued on Third Page.

BACKED BY PRECEDENTS

Committee on Foreign Relations Make Cuban Report.

IN SUPPORT OF RESOLUTION

Lengthy and Detailed Statement Going Into the Practice of Nations With Regard to Granting of Recognition—Events Leading Up to Monroe Doctrine.

The report from the Committee on Foreign Relations on the joint resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba and offering the friendly offices of this government with Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and the republic of Cuba, was presented in the Senate today. It is a document of very great length, and deals thoroughly, though briefly, in its opening with modern precedents of European intervention where independence was the issue involved. It is a document of very great length, and deals thoroughly, though briefly, in its opening with modern precedents of European intervention where independence was the issue involved. It is a document of very great length, and deals thoroughly, though briefly, in its opening with modern precedents of European intervention where independence was the issue involved.

THE SIX PRECEDENTS.

The report further states: "Besides the four precedents of Greece, Belgium, Poland and Hungary, where new nationalities were in question, a much larger number of precedents occurred in Europe in the process of disruption or consolidation which has, on one hand, disintegrated the ancient empires of the East, and on the other, created the new systems of Germany, Russia and Italy."

"Interventions have occurred most conspicuously in Spain by France in 1823; in Portugal, by England, in 1827; again in Spain and Portugal, in 1836; by England and France, under what was called the quadruple treaty of London, in 1838; by the Holy Alliance, in 1821, and in so many instances since 1848 that the mere enumeration would be long and difficult; but none of the disturbed countries claimed permanent independence under a form of revolution, unless it were perhaps the case of the church, or Rome, which, on February 18, 1849, declared the pope a deposed ruler."

"The only reason given by France in this instance for intervention was that the occupation of Rome was necessary, in order to maintain the political influence of France, and to secure the interests of the British government acquired in this rule of European law or practice."

"The six precedents, therefore, constitute the entire record of European intervention in regard to European peoples claiming independence by right of revolution, and no other authoritative source of the law for the judicial courts of Europe were bound to follow the political decision; and the opinions of private persons, whether they be statesmen, being without sanction, could not be accepted as law."

PRACTICED BY EUROPE.

"From this body of precedent it is clear that Europe has invariably asserted and practiced the right of intervention collectively and separately, amicably and forcibly, in every instance, except that of Poland, where the European powers refused to intervene to maintain independence."

"The report then continues with a description of the experiences of Asia and America."

"America, both North and South," it is stated, "has always aimed to moderate European intervention, and to exercise, on this point, we have the evidence of George Canning in a celebrated speech on the foreign enlistment act in 1819."

"The disturbances in the Spanish colonies in America had begun as a consequence of the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty by Napoleon, and the deposition of Joseph Bonaparte as king of Spain in 1808, but the movements for independence took serious form at a much later time."

"In Mexico, the first national Congress met at Chilpancingo, in 1813, and formally declared the independence of Mexico on the 6th of November of that year. It was practically suppressed by the execution of Morelos, December 22, 1815, and did not reappear until Huasteca, in January, 1821, joined Guerrero in the so-called Plan of Iguala. Turbide made his triumphal entry into the City of Mexico, September 27, 1821."

"Venezuela first declared independence on July 15, 1811, but the Spanish forces continued the war until Gen. Bolivar drove them from the interior in 1821, and Gen. Paez captured Puerto Cabello in 1823."

"Chile began her revolution in 1810, but did not declare her independence until May 18, 1818, and then only by proclamation of the executive authority. The actual circumstance of war was not permitting the convocation of a national congress."

"Buenos Ayres also began her revolution in 1810, but did not declare independence and claim recognition until October 25, 1816."

SPAIN AND HER COLONIES.

"All parties had agreed as early as 1817 and 1818 upon the propriety of intervention between Spain and her colonies. Both the United States and Europe asserted that the time had come; they disavowed only the mode. When Lord Castlereagh, at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in October, 1818, proposed to the four other powers to intervene in the war between Spain and her American colonies, by addressing offers of mediation to the two belligerents, Russia energetically opposed and rejected the scheme, not because it was intervention, but because it was mediation, and to that extent recognized the rights of the insurgents. When President Monroe proposed a similar intervention, it could be countenanced by him, except on the basis of independence, he declared in advance the only mode of intervention which he meant to permit. If he waited before carrying it out, it was only because, in the actual balance of European and American power, he felt that isolated action might injure the cause he had determined to help."

"He waited in vain. Neither England nor any other overruled him. No information came from Europe. No further attempt to suggest the revolted colonies was probable, and even the declaration of congress of Troppan, in November, 1820, which announced the dissolution of the Holy Alliance, did not result in any intervention against all 'illegitimate' authorities, caused little alarm as long as England and France were not parties to it. Delay was not dangerous."

"The system which Monroe aimed to establish could not be firm or broad as long as it rested on the recognition of a single country like Buenos Ayres, or on the single

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